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"MILLHEIM JOURNAL."

The Millheim Journal.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

If subscribers order the discontinuation of newspapers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their newspapers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former place of residence, they are then responsible.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 wk.	1 mo.	3mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 square	$1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
¼ column	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

A Norse Legend.

A Norse king sat in his hall one night,
And the tempest was raging without;
The sea roared and dashed on the rocks near by,
And the lights of heaven were out.

A great fire blazed with a dazzling light
On the hearth of solid rock;
The brighter it gleamed for the blackness of storm
And the sound of the ocean's shock.

While he sat and talked, a bird flew in,
And over the monarch's head;
Then out through the open casement again,
To the wild, dark night it sped.

"Such is life," said the king, "from darkness to light,
From sunshine to storm, without rest;"
"Yes, sire," a courtier replied, "yet the bird
Has somewhere in safety, a nest."

—*M. L. Emerson.*

THAT GOLDEN CURL.

Perry Dayton sat in his stuffy little office, busily glancing over a heap of letters which that morning's post had brought for the establishment of Messrs. Park & Haily. He came to one addressed in a peculiarly dainty feminine hand, and opened it with a little more curiosity than he had designed to bestow upon the others.

"Inclosed please find —— invisible hair net —— color of hair sent. Address Miss Ella Terrell, Oakhaven, et cetera."

"Miss Ella Terrell has very lovely hair," thought the young man, examining the long curl attentively. It was golden-brown, and shone radiantly in the beams of sunlight which at that particular moment came pouring in at the little window.

"Perhaps, though, it is not her own hair."

However, he laid the letter and soft coil aside, resolving to match that invisible net himself.

It was very strange, but a vision of a young lady with golden-brown hair would keep intruding itself between his eyes and the remaining letters. Sometimes brown eyes accompanied the hair, sometimes blue. Now it was a petite figure—again, "divinely tall and most divinely fair."

Having skimmed over them all, he betook himself to that compartment of the establishment devoted to such articles as the one required. Box after box he examined, and turned away dissatisfied. He began to despair. Here was the identical one at last. He carried it in triumph to the office and began to write:

"I have, my dear Miss Ella, at last found one to match your beautiful curl. I hope—"

"What bosh I am writing! Why, Perry, old boy, you're clean gone!" he exclaimed, tossing the offending missive into the waste basket.

Inclosing the article in a wrapper, he addressed it, and laid it with similar parcels on a shelf, at the same time consigning the curl to his vest pocket.

"Of course you are aware, Mr. Dayton, that some one must go north shortly to attend to that business in Liverpool; and as we have found you faithful in the discharge of your duties, and place the utmost confidence in your judgment, Mr. Haily and myself have decided that you are the one to go."

Thus spoke the senior partner, coming into the office where Perry was sitting. This happened a few months later. Perry's beaming face fully expressed his appreciation of this mark of esteem.

He was to start in two days. This was Thursday. The next Wednesday morning found our friend taking breakfast at the Adelphi hotel, Liverpool. The business would probably keep him there a month or so. He had plenty of leisure time, and devoted it to viewing the sights.

One evening he entered the office of a young fellow connected with the business house of Park & Haily, and found him making an elaborate toilet.

"Why this unusual and unnatural regard for thy appearance, O Trevelyn?" he exclaimed, advancing into the room where his friend stood.

"I am going to a party. Don't you want to come?"

"Yes. Where is it?"

"At Old Swan, four miles away We will take the cab at eight precisely."

Trevelyn was well-known and liked at Old Swan. He had lived there several years, and so it was that Perry was presented to some of the nicest people in the place.

He was talking with Mrs. Langdon when he discovered that Trevelyn was dancing with a very pretty young lady. She had dark eyes, a small oval face, and was dressed in some airy, floating material. But her hair attracted his attention particularly. It reminded him of a curly lock which he had carried about for several months. And then she wore an invisible net, which was probably what caused him to remember that other lock.

"Don't you agree with me, Mr. Dayton?"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" he said, having not the slightest idea of what Mrs. Langdon was talking about.

The waltz came to an end at last, and the two found their way to where our friends were seated.

"Won't you introduce me to the fair dancer?" Dayton asked at the earliest opportunity.

"Was Miss Terrell engaged for the next dance?" A glance at a dainty programme proved the contrary. "Might he have the pleasure?"

"Yes."

"What a delightful turn that was! Dayton had never enjoyed anything so much. He had some thought of telling Miss Terrell that a lock of that mass of wavy hair was at that moment lodged in his pocket. A propitious fate permitted him to dance again with her during the evening, and even to accompany their party to supper.

The next day Trevelyn and Dayton called to pay their respects at the Terrell mansion. This was not the last time. And then Perry fell into the habit of going without Trevelyn. The weeks slipped away quietly, and at length Perry discovered that he was madly, wildly, hopelessly in love with the fair owner of the fateful net.

One day there was to be a picnic. Nature extended herself to the utmost on this particular occasion. No one had ever experienced a more delightfully pure atmosphere. How fresh everything looked!—how sweetly the birds sang! A winding road through the trees led them at length to just the place they were looking for. Then came the bustle of alighting and collecting the baskets, and all sat down for a general chat before going off in exploring parties.

The delights of picnics were being warmly discussed, when a gray-clad gentleman on horseback was seen approaching through the trees at one side.

He seemed in no wise disconcerted by numerous pairs of eyes bent upon him.

"Why, Reggy, where did you come from?" cried Miss Ella, prettily, while the pater et mater shook him warmly by the hand.

"I found myself able to be with you earlier than I expected. They told me you were all booked for the day, so I determined to follow suit."

"It is so nice that you happened to come on this particular day! We are going to have such a nice day!" said Mrs. Terrell.

"I'm not so sure of that," soliloquized Dayton, gloomily, remarking how pleased Ella seemed at the advent of this stranger.

"Mr. Dayton—Mr. Greydon," came at last, and our friend found the keen, gray eyes giving him a searching look during the process of a graceful bow.

"I think Princess would thank me for a drink of water."

And Greydon proceeded to lead the handsome animal to the stream a few steps off.

Ella, excusing herself, gracefully accompanied Mr. Greydon. Already daggers of jealousy seemed piercing Dayton's heart.

"When is the wedding to come off?" he heard some one ask Mrs. Terrell.

"It is not quite decided yet; not before August."

"Then they are engaged! Why didn't some one tell me before I made such an utter fool of myself?" Dayton groaned.

Everyone thought this precise moment a suitable time for exploring tours, and separated into groups.

The poor fellow wandered off by himself, he did not care whither. His brain seemed on fire. He was desperately in love. Why had she always seemed so pleased to see him? He had thought so differently of her! What an idiot he was to go on loving the girl! One who could act so falsely was not worthy of his affection. These were some of his excited thoughts.

He would go back. He would show her that the stranger's presence made not the slightest difference to him.

He turned hastily, and discovered that he had wandered some distance.

Arrived at the spot, he found Miss Ella, evidently much fatigued, alone.

He approached, and made a remark about the weather. O, commonplace young man!

"I was just wishing for some one to come, and had a vague idea that the nymph of the stream might venture to show herself if no one else appeared," she said, languidly, fanning her flaming cheeks.

"I will retire in favor of the nymph."

"No; I would rather see you now, having no energy left for the contemplation of naiads."

Dayton's face lighted up for an instant, and then resumed its gloomy expression.

"Mr. Greydon has gone, and I suppose every one else is off enjoying themselves," continued Ella.

"I thought Mr. Greydon was a fixture; had come on purpose to see you—that is—"

"Dear me, no!" laughed Ella. "He is on his way to my Aunt Hattie's, who lives at Liverpool. He is to marry my cousin in August, and only stopped here to consult papa about something."

"Miss Terrell—Ella—dear Ella! I have been such a fool!"

Of course no right-minded person would like to intrude on the conversation which followed; suffice it to say that two weddings came off in August instead of one, and one happy pair consisted of Ella Terrell and Mr. Perry Dayton.

FAMILY DOCTOR.

People are advised by *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly* not to sleep in the same undergarments worn during the day.

It may be useful to know that hoarseness may be relieved by using the white of an egg thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A tea-spoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

The London *Lancet* says that the people who sneeze oftenest are sometimes the healthiest. A sneeze sets the blood circulating and throws off a cold which is trying to settle.

An exchange says: Not one in a hundred, at the most, know how to make a mustard plaster, and yet mustard plasters are used in every family, and physicians prescribe their application, never telling anybody how to make them, for the simple reason that doctors do not know, as a general rule. The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour; but such a plaster as that makes is simply abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient, and leaves him finally with a painful, flayed spot, after having produced far less effect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now a mustard plaster should never make a blister at all. If a blister is wanted, there are other plasters far better than mustard for the purpose. When you have a mustard plaster, then, use no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster that will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on the part. For this we have the word of an old and eminent physician, as well as our own experience.

Remains of the Seven Wonders.

In addition to the pyramids, after some research on the part of Mr. Newton, who is in the employ of the English government, the foundation and many of the fragments of the mausoleum at Halicarnassus have been disclosed, which, with the mounds indicating the positions of the walls and gardens of Babylon, are the only remains of the "Seven Wonders of the World." The Colossus of Rhodes, composed of brass cast in pieces, was overthrown by an earthquake, 224 B. C. The fragments remained until the ninth century, when the Saracens sold them to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels with them, they weighing 720,900 pounds. The original Temple of Diana was set on fire 356 B. C. by Erostratus, an obscure individual who sought by this means to make his name famous. It was rebuilt, but again destroyed by the Goths, A. D. 256. The mausoleum gradually crumbled and decayed, though as late as 1440 A. D. parts of it were used by the Knights of Rhodes in the construction of a castle. The destruction of the Olympian Jove, at Elis, and the Pharos of Alexandria, was probably accomplished by barbarian invaders.

The Minister's Coat.

In the days of early Methodism in Northern Ohio, a preacher had been appointed to a new circuit, and wore on his first round a fashionable broadcloth frock-coat, which his tailor had innocently provided for him. This became a source of great grievance to the home-spun laity, and it was finally resolved to make it a matter of discipline. So at the first quarterly conference charges were prepared in due form, and the offending minister notified to be present and make answer. Entering the room where the presiding elder and lesser magnates were assembled, the preacher stripped off his coat, hung it on the back of a chair, and pointing to it, said: "Since it is the coat that offends, try it. Could I preach any sounder gospel in robes or cassock? It seems to me that it is not the manner of the coat, but the manner of the man in the coat, that should be considered." And there the trial ended.

STRIKING CENSUS RETURNS.

Statistics of Insanity, Idiocy, Blindness, Pauperism, Crime and Death.

The compendium of the "Tenth Census," a volume of 1769 pages, contains, among other things, a summary of the report of Mr. Frederick H. Wines upon the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes. The most striking result of the work was the apparently great increase in the number of those included in the three classes named. The number of insane persons idiots, blind persons, and deaf-mutes, as shown by the several censuses, was 50,994 in 1850; 58,451 in 1860; 98,584 in 1870, and 251,698 in 1880. In other words, although the population has a little more than doubled in thirty years, the number of defective persons returned is apparently nearly five times as great as it was thirty years ago. The increase of population between 1870 and 1880 was only thirty per cent., while the apparent increase of these defective classes was 155 per cent. While there were only 2554 defective persons in each million in 1870, there were 5018 in each million in 1880. Mr. Wines says that it is impossible to believe that there has, in fact, been so great an increase. Either the enumeration in 1880 was excessive or the enumeration in 1870 was incomplete. The bureau was assisted in the work by 80,000 physicians, and Mr. Wines believes that a much more perfect enumeration of the defective classes, especially of the insane and idiotic, has been secured than was ever before presented in the history of this or any other nation. Of the 91,997 insane persons forty-four per cent. were in hospitals and asylums; of 76,895 idiots three per cent. were in training schools for the feeble-minded; of 46,928 blind persons, less than four and a half per cent. were in schools and industrial homes for the blind, and 33,878 mutes, nearly sixteen per cent., were in schools established for them. Of the deaf persons, one-half were between the ages of five and twenty-one, but not more than one sixth of the blind were between those ages.

It appears that insanity attacks women more frequently than it does men, but men on the other hand are more liable to be idiotic, blind or deaf. The negro population is much more liable to idiocy than insanity. Both the negro and the foreign population are singularly more liable to blindness than to deafness. The tendency of the foreign population to insanity is especially worthy of attenion. "It is startling to know," says Mr. Wines, "that of 50,000,000 of inhabitants, over 400,000 are either insane, idiots, deft-mutes, or blind, or are inmates of prisons, reformatories, or poorhouses. If to those we add the outdoor poor and the inmates of private charitable institutions, the number will swell to nearly or quite 500,000, or one per cent. of the total population. We cannot begin too soon or prosecute too vigorously the inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of these evils, which are like a canker at the heart of all our prosperity."

The number of paupers enumerated in almshouses was 67,067, and the number of prisoners in confinement was 59,255. There were 11,340 inmates of reformatories for the young. Of the prisoners 16,000 are maintained in idleness.

The death-rate of the United States, as established by the number of deaths recorded, was fifteen, one to the thousand, a rate decidedly higher than those given in the censuses of 1860 and 1870 This does not indicate, however, any actual increase in the rate, but shows that the returns in 1880 were more complete. Adding estimates of deficiences, the agent in charge estimates the actual death-rate at somewhere between seventeen and eighteen per thousand. The rate in England in the same year was twenty and a half. Of the total number of deaths reported, which was 756,893, the cause in 19,551 cases was consumption; diphtheria caused 38,398 deaths; enteric or typhoid fever, 32,905; malarial fever, 20,261, and accidents or injuries, 35,932. The death-rate of the colored race is much greater than that of the white.

Horrible Tragedy.

The jury room of the criminal court, in St. Louis, was, a few days ago, the scene of an extraordinary tragedy. John C. Parker, a criminal who has a record of the blackest kind in many western cities, killed his wife and himself. He was a native of St. Louis, and about thirty-three years old. He was awaiting trial for killing John Payton in a saloon. His pretty young wife Nellie, and their five-months' old baby, was in the court room in company with his two sisters. The wife leaned against the wire screen and talked to her husband some time while another case was being heard. It was remarked at the time that they were very affectionate to one another. A deputy sheriff, who noticed their behavior, said to the reporter that the only redeeming trait in Parker's nature was his love for his wife, whom he had married about two and a half years ago. She was considerably above him in the social scale, and sacrificed her family ties to link her fate with his. While the husband and wife were conversing Parker's lawyer asked that he might have a conference with his client. Accordingly the prisioner was taken from the cage by a deputy sheriff, and walked through the court into the jury room. His wife walked by his side, and his sisters and attorney followed. They took seats, and the prisoner began to give his lawyer a list of witnesses. The wife was seated by her husband's side. Something drew the attention of those present from the prisoner when a shot rang out, and before any one could interfere, a second one was fired. The first shot sent a bullet through Mrs. Parker's brain, killing her almost instantly. The second shot Parker fired while he held the weapon close to his own temple. He died within an hour. Neither he nor his wife spoke after they received their wounds. Late in the evening a letter was found written by Parker, wherein he showed that the whole plan was arranged that he should kill himself and his wife and that she had helped him plot against her own and his life. When she went to the court room, therefore, she knew she was going to meet death. Yet she walked across the room without a tremor and entered the jury room, though she knew that to cross the threshold was to step into the grave.

"WASHING DAY."

Some Useful Hints to Housekeepers About Washing and Ironing.

First have the clothes well sorted. Let the table-cloths and napkins be washed by themselves, and each piece looked over carefully in order to see if there are any fruit or coffee stains on the pieces; if so, pour boiling water over the fruit-stains, several times if necessary, until they are removed, and soak coffee stains for a little in cold water, which will generally take them out.

Let the sheets, pillow-cases and cotton underwear be washed and boiled together; then the towels and white cotton stockings; white shirts, garments to be starched and handkerchiefs could be put together, then tea towels, and last of all the flannels. That clothes may be washed clean, use a good soap and an abundance of warm water. Clothes will not be white if washed in a little water in the bottom of a tub, and a cheap soap is not economy, and often leaves a disagreeable odor, even after a careful rinsing.

Have the water merely warm in your boiler when the clothes are put in, and rub a little soap on each piece before boiling. Do not boil over fifteen minutes, as a longer time is apt to give the linen a yellow hue. After the clothes are removed from the first boiler, dip out half the water, and pour in enough cold to fill your boiler half full, and go through this process each time. Many servants, unless directed otherwise, are apt to put the second quantity into the boiling water from which they have taken the first, and then pour in whatever extra amount is needed. But putting the clothes into boiling water will leave them yellow, while the other process is a cleansing one.

After removing from the boiler, rinse them thoroughly in a large tub of water, then blue them in another. We have found it well during the winter to have sheets, pillow-cases and cotton underwear washed first, then take linen, as they dry quickly, and are ready to bring into the house, when the starched clothes, which need to hang much longer on the lines, are ready to put out. The starched clothes should be out during the brightest part of the day, and the flannels should be washed so as to have the benefit of the sun also. To keep them soft and nice do not put them all into a tub at one time, but take up each piece separately, wash in as hot suds as you can comfortably bear your hands, then rinse immediately in another tub of hot water, squeeze very dry, snap out, and after pinning on the line, pull them into shape. Flannels should never be ironed.

As there is no odor about a house more disagreeable than that produced from boiling clothes, or the steam from the drying of them in the house, when the day is too stormy to hang them out of doors, let every housekeeper be particular in this matter, not only to keep the doors between the kitchen or laundry and the house closed, but to insist that the windows in the kitchen shall be lowered a few inches from the top, even in the coldest weather, that much of the disagreeable air may escape.

Early rising, systematic planning, good soap, an abundance of water, pure air and a cheerful temper are necessary to make a happy washing day, and the washing and ironing well done and greatly to the comfort of a household. —*Chicago Standard.*

Fire Escapes.

"Two things are needed." said John Decker to a reporter, "to secure to the public security against loss of life by fire. The first is a common sense escape, the second the universal adoption of such an escape. For thirty years I served as a volunteer fireman, sitting for eight years on the board of engineers, and holding for five and a half years the position of chief of the department, and not a few have been the number of so-called fire-escapes brought to my notice. I have given the subject much time and study, and the recent fires with the attending loss of life have confirmed the opinion I have held for years in this matter. Balconies of iron extending across the front, side or back of a building, the floors connected by ladders of iron, endless chains, portable ladders and towers and a folding window-escape may all be well enough as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Inmates of a burning building intuitively make at once for the stairs. A practical fire-escape, then, should be constructed with this fact in view. This to my mind can be done in no better way than by building one or more iron staircases enclosed by some fireproof material and separated from the building proper by a hollow wall. These stairways should connect with every floor by automatic iron doors, which should open from the hall so that no impediment to their being readily opened might obtain. Thus upon an alarm of fire, the occupants of a building could descend in safety without fear of falling or exposure, which fear, I believe, has occasioned the death of more than one person during the last year. If the building be a large one, then, two, three, or even four of these fireproof staircases might be built, each one of them communicating with every floor of the building.

When I was in the legislature the question of fire escapes came up and was the subject of much discussion but that was all that came of it. The general adoption of some such means of escape by our hotels, theatres, apartment houses and large factories would soon educate the people to a knowledge of the means at hand for escape in times of danger, and would not disfigure the buildings or call upon weak women and little children to climb hand over hand down a swinging chain or a hanging ladder. In my present capacity as superintendent of fire appliances for the Erie railway my means for observation are numerous and varied, and no one plan but this suggests so many good features or such likelihood of meeting the requirements of the emergencies of fire, in theatre, dwelling or hotel.

Ages of People Who Marry.

According to the figures compiled by the clerks in the bureau of vital statistics, in 204 out of the total number of 11,085 marriages in 1882, the bridegrooms were under twenty years of age. The number of brides under that age was 2651. The bridegrooms between 20 and 25 years of age numbered 3922, the brides 3662. There was 3382 men married who were between 25 and 30 years old, and 2121 women between the same ages. The bridegrooms between 30 and 35 years of age were 1635 in number, and the brides 747. But 880 men and 435 women were married who were between 35 and 40 years of age. The old bachelors who became Benedicts between 40 and 45 years of age numbered 477, and the women who when married confessed to the same age were 205 in number. There were 276 men and 109 women married between the ages of 45 and 50, and 150 men and 58 women between 50 and 55. Seventy men and 20 women were married who were over 55 and under 60. The bridegrooms over 60 and under 65 numbered 43, and the brides 8. The bridegrooms over 65 and under 70 numbered 10, and the brides 2. Fourteen men married between the ages of 70 and 80, but no bride acknowledged herself over threescore years and ten. One bridegroom was between 80 and 90 years of age. Forty-five men and 68 women refused or failed to state their ages. The record does not indicate which of the contracting parties in the above list were married for the second time.

California Hero.

The recent explosion of a gunpowder factory at Berkelay, Cal., developed a hero. Frank Roller saw the shower of sparks set fire to a taupaulin on the deck of a schooner lying at a wharf. He knew that fifty tons of the explosive was aboard the vessel. The crew were aware of it, too, and they scampered away as fast as possible. But Roller leaped through the window of his house, ran to the perilous craft and extinguished the flames by throwing on water with a bucket. If the fire had reached the cargo the town and everybody in it would have been destroyed.

The Girls.

Hear the laughter of the girls—
Pretty girls:
What a fund of merriment each ruby lip unfurls.
How they chatter, chatter, chatter,
In the balmy hour of night,
While the stars that over-spatter
All the heavens hear their clatter
In a soft and mild delight,
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sorter-kinder rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that, unceasing, ever purls
From the girls, girls, girls, girls,
Girls, girls, girls—
From the wild, capricious, saucy, jaunty girls.

See the flirting of the girls—
Radiant girls;
How the softened brain of lover wildly whirls
Through the mazes of the ball,
Up and down the stately hall,
How he skippeth to and fro,
And perspires.
Would that we could tell the idiot all we know
Of the fires
Into which the false one hurls
Each new victim—see the flame—how it swirls,
How it curls,
How it curls;
Better far that they were churls
Than fall victim to the girls;
To the prattle and the rattle
Of the girls, girls, girls,
Of the girls, girls, girls, girls,
Girls, girls, girls—
To the sacking and heart-racking of the girls.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

It bears the palm—The hand.

A telegraph wire is like a mustache. It is of no use when it is down.

It doesn't take much provocation for a man to "get down on" a soft bed.

Worth makes the man. When Worth makes the dress he breaks the man.

Lumbago is one of the back taxes that you can't readily supply a check for.

Herein differeth ye damsel from ye potato: She masheth the more readily when raw.

The churchman and the family umbrella closely resemble each other in one particular. They both keep Lent.

Mercury is called the "god of eloquence." This may account for the eloquence let loose on the subject of thermometers during a cold wave.

People who don't understand why parrots are invariably so vicious in their discourse, must be stupid. What would you expect from a bird but fowl talk?

If you really dislike a man it is well to remember that nothing will mad him more than to catch him near a hand organ and go up and offer him some coppers.

It has now become fashionable in Eastern cities to be married as early as six o'clock in the morning. This starts the bridegroom into the habit of early rising right off.

A little girl was walking along the street the other day, when she saw a very bow-legged man with a short coat on. "Oh, ma!" she cried, "There's a man with a tunnel under him!"

"William, my son," says an economical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner, you'll wear out your new boots." (He sits down.) "There you go—sitting down! Now you'll wear out your new trousers! I declare, I never see such a boy!"

Showed His Money.

John H. Von Dohlen, a German grocer in New York, changed a $10 note for a stranger, and, in doing so displayed a large roll of money. Soon afterwards two young men entered the store and said they had made a bet as to whose hat would hold the most molasses.

"Dot's noddings to me," said Dohlen. "I know noddings aboud such pisinesses."

But the young men were not to be put off. They said they would pay for the molasses. The grocer grumbled about the "voolishnesses" as he took the hat they wanted him to fill and went to the rear of the store. As he returned with it to the man who held out his hands for it, he stepped between the two. The one who took the hat said:

"Well, how much does it hold?"

Before the astonished grocer could answer he was seized from behind, and at the same time the hatful of molasses was clapped on his head and pulled down over his eyes. Blinded and bewildered, he could make no resistance while his money was taken from him, and when he got the hat off and ran out on the sidewalk, dripping with molasses, his dispoilers were gone. He lost $274 and the molasses.

Should Carry Bells.

According to a ruling of the secretary of the treasury, a vessel cannot be fined for the failure to have a fog-horn on board in ordinary weather, but there may be an imposition of a fine if a bell is not sounded while the vessel is at anchor in a fog. In view of the many accidents from collisions of late it would be in the line of enforcing precaution if all vessels were fined for not carrying bells.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidenmyer and J D Shortess Preach's
Sunday School, 1½P. M.—Rev. C.F. Gephart, Supt
Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.
Regular preaching next Sunday evening.
Sunday School at 10½ A. M.—D. A Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.
Preaching in Aaronsbuag next Sunday evoning,—English

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.
Sunday School, 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander, Supt

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.
Sunday School at 9½ A.M. B. O. Deininger, Supt.
The Augsburg Bible Class meets every Saturday evening at 7.o'clock.
Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. JON. DINGES, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. EBHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.		NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kelchline,	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas Smith,	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion,	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers,	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones,	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W.	C. G. Herlinger,	Philipsburg
"	2 W.	Sol Schmidt,	"
"	3 W.	A. V. Carpenter,	"
Unionville	boro.	P. J. McDonald,	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler,	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank P. Adams,	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Mecker,	Pine Glenn
College	"	John Roop,	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey,	Roland
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick,	Stae College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker,	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce,	Farmers' Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. B. Stover,	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin,	Stormstown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer,	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn,	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles,	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Lelun,	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy,	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis Shafer,	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover,	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer,	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen,	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly,	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	twp.	Wm. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe
Spring	"	E. C. Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers,	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick,	Fleming
Walker	"	Jos. Emerick,	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts,	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

GOV. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS died at his home, Atlanta, Georgia, a little after 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th inst. His end was not unexpected as he had been very frail these many years. The remains lay in state at the executive mansion and were viewed on Sunday by some 20,000 people. Funeral on Wednesday or Thursday.

Next week the JOURNAL will give a brief sketch of the life of the great statesman.

The Forty-Seventh Congress adjourned by constitutional limitation on Sunday the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Senator Davis had resigned his office as President of the Senate the day before and Senator Edmunds was elected President. The usual boisterous scenes of the "last day" were again enacted in full variety and detail in the House.

Perhaps no preceeding congress ever did less actual work than the one just adjourned. A tax and tariff bill passed by the Senate a few days ago was forced through the House on the last day under an arbitrary rule without any chance for deliberation or debate. Such hasty and ill-considered legislation is the more inexcusable because congress had ample time to consider and mature a bill that would meet the wants and wishes of the varied interests of the country. As to the merits of the new law the opinions of the press are much divided. Time must settle that question.

LAST Friday while Col. A. K. McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, was at Harrisburg on a short business visit he was arrested at the instance of a certain Capt. John Gallagher to answer a charge of criminal libel. The great editor has had lots of such suits with fellows who are on the hunt for character but he invariably comes out first best. Such diversions seem to amuse Col. McClure, rather than otherwise.

The Democratic State Committee has named the first Wednesday in August as the time and Harrisburg as the place for holding the Democratic State Convention of this year. Candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer are to be nominated.

The York *Age* sees with satisfaction that public sentiment is in favor of the whipping-post for wife beaters. In all important questions public opinion is always right.

Another Governor's Message.

GOWAN'S CHARGES.

Governor Pattison labors for reforming old abuses.

Governor Pattison on the 1st, inst., sent the following message to the legislature:

It is has been publicly asserted by Mr. F. P. Gowen, a reputable and responsible citizen, in the hall of the house of representotives, that one E. G. Patterson, a person employed by the state in an action to recover certain taxes claimed by the auditor general to be due by the Standard Oil Company to the commonwealth, was paid by the officers of said corporation to suppress the testimony he had collected, and the state thereby was prevented from obtaining its just dues. These charges, as made by Mr. Gowen, are substantialy as follows: "In a suit by this great commonwealth against the Standard Oil Company for the collection of taxes which it refused to pay, he had been employed by the commonwealth to collect testimony. He admitted under oath that the Standard Oil Company paid him $7,500 to suppress testimony. I am prepared to furnish the testimony, and I make this charge openly and publicly before the legislature of the commonwealth.

Though I have had serious doubts as to the propriety of an official recognition of such accusations, I have come to the conclusion, after a careful survey of the subject, that the matter in the present instance is of sufficient gravity to warrant my laying before you the facts I have been able to ascertain, I herewith submit to you the following papers: A paper purporting to be a contract between said Patterson and the state through the auditor general, secretary of internal affairs and the attorney general, by which the said Patterson was employed to procure testimony on the suit against the Standard oil company; also fourletters from the then attorney general to said Patterson; a letter from the auditor general upon the same subject, and a copy of certain testimony said to have been given by Patterson in a subsequent suit by him against the Tide Water pipe lines. It will be seen by these papers that Patterson was employed by the state; and that he subsequently was employed by the Standard Oil Company, at large profit. Without expressing any opinion upon the subject, I deem it my duty to lay before the legislature the facts I have been able to ascertain by a call upon the departments. I also suggest that a committee of investigation be appointed by your bodies, with power to send for persons and papers, in order that the truth of the assertions made may be determined, and that the state may be vindicated in its efforts to compel coporations to be obedient to the law. If injustice has been done either by the commonwealth or any individual, it is of the first importance that the fact be ascertained and the guilty punished, and the state enabled to obtain her legal and just dues.

I also suggest, while upon this subject, the propriety of the legislature considering whether it might not be well to repeal the law giving to the auditor general and attorney general the authority to employ private attorneys to collect claims due the state at a compensation to be paid by said officers. The law upon this subject was passed April 17, 1861, and is as follows:

"That whenever, in the opinion of the auditor general and attorney general, the interests of the commonwealth require it, they, or either of them, shall have the power to employ the services of resident attorneys, to assist in the prosecution and trial of cases and the presentation of claims, for which service such reasonable compensation, as the circumstances will justify, or as may have been agreed upon, shall be allowed by the auditor general."

Such methods as that here authorized, are of questionable propriety, and are open to much abuse. In the present case, which calls for this message, Patterson might, if successful, have been paid $20,000—a sum much greater than the compensation of the attorney general, within the line of whose duties such matters are, or of any other officer of the commonwealth.

The whole system is one that ought to receive your careful consideration, with a view to its repeal or, if possible, its reformation. It seems to me that the attorney general could collect all such claims without other remuneration than that now allowed him by law.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

FINALE.

The fight between the *Reporter* and JOURNAL will cease with the present number as far as the latter is concerned. Having said all we had intended to say from the beginning it would be utterly fruitless, even foolish, to pursue the matter farther. Mr. Kurtz had the first word and the JOURNAL is content to give him the last. We are entirely satisfied with the result, both present and prospective. Both of us are well known in this community and the people will estimate us and our respective papers more accurately than we can do it ourselves. We rest our case with the public and will not again be easily provoked to reply to anything the *Reporter* may say of us and the JOURNAL.

Touching the pious advice which Mr. Kurtz gave us last week we most respectfully decline to accommodate him, however much we may be in his way. Perhaps he can find some low, unprincipled fellow, without traveling very *far*, that actually did betray his boasted principles and party for a cash consideration of $300—more than Mr. J. Iscariot received—who could with more propriety take his kind suggestion into affirmative consideration than the editor of the JOURNAL.

Lastly we make due apology to our patrons and readers for having been obliged for a time to lower the usual chaste and dignified tone of the JOURNAL away down *toward* the coarse and rude rut in which the "great and good Reporter" is run. Friends, it shall not so soon happen again.

"FINIS."

Additional Locals.

—Mr. Wm. Wolf, on Mrs. John V. Forster's farm, had a very good sale last week. He goes to Stephenson county, Illinois.

—A man named Prutzman already saw a snake while crossing Jones Mountain, Union county. Rather early for snake stories.

—Our school board is alive to the necessity of maintaining a good school during the summer months and have appointed Messrs. S. D. Musser and Jacob Gephart a committee to see what can be done. It is proposed to raise a select school for Mr. Morrison, the present excellent teacher of our Grammar school, and if the citizens of the town and vicinity will properly second the efforts of our school board something can be done to give progress and permanency to our school work.

—Mr. Henry Long, of Madisonburg, left with his family last week, for Courtland, DeKalb county, Illinois, and like the sensible man he is, ordered the JOURNAL to follow.

SETTLED.—From the Bellefonte papers we learn that the council of that town and our county commissioners have settled the bridge building question. Bellefonte builds the abutments and makes the approaches and the county contributes $1,000 towards the costs of this part of the work and also erects a saitable iron bridge. The adjustment seems to us a fair and equitable distribution of the expenses and we feel satisfied that the citizens of the county will endorse the action of their commissioners.

Communicated

The Dubs Missionary Society of the Evangelical Sunday School of Millheim held its annual meeting and election, Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th ult. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—D. L. Zerby; Vice Presidents—P. H. Musser and S. M. Campell; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Mauck; Recording Secretary—Miss Ada E. Eisenhuth; Treasurer—Adolph Miller.

This society was organized about a year ago, as an experiment. The object, as indicated by the name, is to spread information on the subject of missions and to raise funds for the missionary work of the church. The beginning was small and feeble, as beginnings in every good work mostly are, the discouragements were not a few, but the society has overcome them all and is now a permanent adjunct to the congregation and school. The membership now numbers some ninety and the future is full of promise. A respectable sum was raised for the conference missionary treasury, considering that a large portion of the members are children who have but little to give.

The society has its regular monthly meetings, when besides the common routine work essays and select articles are read, interspersed with music and short addresses. These meetings are generally well attended and sometimes very interesting.

The next meeting will be held on the evening of March 19th. The committee on literary exercises have placed the following persons on duty for the coming meeting: Mr. Adolph Miller, Mr. S. M. Campell, Miss Mary E. Strohm. All are invited. ***

St. Elmo Hotel,

Nos. 317 & 319 ARCH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Rail-Road depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. M. Feger, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

A Mifflin county hog was imprisoned under a straw stack for three months. At the end of that time it emerged alive, but lean and hungry.

Some very sensible persons are urging that "the elections of Senators by popular vote" would be an admirable plank in the platform of either or both parties in 1884.

A law student had just been admitted to the Boston bar and had opened an office for practice, when the death of his father left him $60,000. He was in such haste to get and spend the money that he left the office without stopping to lock the door, abandoning his fine library and furniture to his creditors. He wasted his fortune so wantonly that it only lasted a year. Now he is pointed out at Lewistown, Me., a broken-down drunkard, living on the charity of old acquaintances.

A Statue of Luther for Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—A number of prominent Lutheran clergymen of this city, New York city and Baltimore have issued an appeal to people of their denomination throughout the country for funds to erect in Washington a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther. It is proposed to purchase for this purpose a duplicate of the figure of the great reformer, which stands in the centre of the celebrated group at Worms, and to erect it in front of the Lutheran Memorial Church, on the Thomas Circle, between Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue.

Half a Century in Jail.

William Stanford, known throughout Fayette county, Pa., as "Crazy Billy," died recently in the County Jail, where he had been prisoner over fifty-one consecutive years. In 1331 Billy drove Alexander Crow and wife out of their home in Spring Hill Township. The neighbors came to Crow's rescue and by strategy overpowered Billy, who was armed with Crow's gun, butcher-knife and axe. Billy was sent to jail at Uniontown for trial. Soon afterwards William Updegraff was locked up for drunkenness and during the night Billy asked a stick of wood if he should kill Updegraff. The stick said "Yes" and Billy crushed in the drunkard's skull The following June Billy was tried and acquitted of murder on account of insanity. For eighteen years he was chained by the leg to the floor of his cell. Since 1843 he has been allowed to roam at will, being harmless. Eighteen Sheriffs have gone in and out of office while Billy was prisoner. Billy was about eighty years old, and was born in England, but beyond this nothing is known of his earliest history. Just before dying he called for his mother: "Dear mother." This is the only time he was ever known to refer in any way to any one connected with his childhood.

Give boys a trade, and they will propably make industrious, useful citizens; give them simply a school education, without seeing that they become prepared for, and started in some path of useful industry, and the probability is that they will become loafers, and make an uncertain living through their years of manhood by practices bordering, at least, on criminality. Prison statistics show that but few who have learned trades become criminals, while simple school education does not seem to be a protection against crime. Of 780 convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary all had been at school except 198, but 722 of them had no trade.—*Lebanon Courier.*

THE FIRST COMET OF THE YEAR

A little before seven o'clock on Friday evening last, while Prof. Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., was scanning the western sky, he discovered a brilliant comet located in the constellation of Pegasus near the star Beta. The new comet is moving eastward and is very bright. This is the first comet discovered during the present year and also the first discovery made by means of the new telescope of the Warner Observatory, which is the largest private telescope in the world.

THE NEW VEIN STRUCK AT SUNBURY MINE.—Specimens of the silver lead ore, carrying double values of silver, were brought up from the mine to-day and caused considerable excitement at their exceeding richness. The great outlook for Sunbury is certainly on the increase by this wonderful showing. All are invited to call at the company's office and see for themselves. The mine increases in richness at all points of developement. The smelting works are advancing rapidly, the buildings will soon be under cover, and the furnace work commenced.—*Sunbury Daily, 23rd inst.*

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Bracht, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.
Penn township, Feb. 22, 1883.
JOHN BRACHT,
8-6t Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of Frank & Tomlinson is dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of H. H. Tomlinson for settlement and collection.
A. A. FRANK.
H. H. TOMLINSON.
Millheim.
March 1st, 1883. 3t

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—Take notice, that an election will be held by the stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1883, at Hosterman's Hotel in Woodard, Centre Co., between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., of the said day.
By order of the Board.
WM. FICHTHORN, Prest.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.55
Lewisburg	7.25	10.05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7.30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.35	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00	ar 11.00	ar 2.55		
			lv. 3.05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4.25		
Fowler	9.55		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills	ar 10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.	10 P. M.
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6.18		2.20	
Fowler		6.23		2.33	
Cherry Run		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon	ar. 6.45	ar. 9.00	ar 1.05	ar. 5.20	ar 7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

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Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Lounges, Bedsteads, Stands, Marble-Top Centre Tables, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Sinks and all kinds of Kitchen Furniture, Cane or Wood Seat Chairs, Rockers, Spring Beds, Wire, Wool and Hair Matresses, every style of Mouldings for Picture Frames. Frames of any size made to order.

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Having a Branch Shop in Millheim, I can accommodate customers at either place.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. 50-6m

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SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES,
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LEDGERS, DAYBOOKS, RECORDS,
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STATIONERY, PAPER, ENVELOPES,
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For the next two weeks we will offer our immense stock at a great reduction from

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Consisting of Furniture of every description, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Library, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture. Chairs, Lounges, Patent Rockers, Rattan and Reed Chairs in great variety. Mattresses of the finest curled hair to the cheapest straw. Springs of every description. An unusual large stock of

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTS,

Ottomans, Hassocks, Foot Rests, Commodes, &c. All to be slaughtered for TWO WEEKS ONLY previous to taking our annual account of stock. When you remember we occupy over 33000 feet of Floor Space packed

FULL OF STOCK

you can form an idea of the extent of our stock. We would advise all who contemplate buying anything in our line for the next year to avail themselves of these bargains while our stock is complete and our lines unbroken. In order to give you some idea of the

Bargains we are now Offering

We quote you some of our Leading Goods:

Painted Chamber Suits	$15.00	Reduced from		$ 25.00
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits	28 00	"	"	40.00
" " Hair cloth Parlor Suits	33.00	"	"	50.00
" " embossed plush parlor suits	75.00	"	"	125.00
Extra Super Carpets	65	"	"	1.00
Choice " "	75	"	"	1.10
Rag Carpets	30 to 60c.	"	"	45 to 90
Brussels "	50 to 85c.	"	"	85 to 1.25
French china Dinner Setts	75.00	"	"	150.00
Sewing Machines	18 to 25.00	"	"	40 to 50.00

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Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. SAW, GRIST MILLS AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue
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Send for Catalogue.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SALE REGISTER

March 8th, Jacob Snavely, Penn township, live stock and household goods.

March 8th, C. M. Bower, Trustee, valuable real estate in and around Woodward.

March 8th, John C. Motz, homestead in Woodward.

March 9th, Jacob Gobble, Snydertown, live stock and lot of farming utensils.

March 10th, John Bracht administrator & Elizabeth Bracht, at John B. Heckman's in Gregg township, cow, farming implements and household goods.

March 15th, John Grenninger, near Logan Mills, Sugar Valley, live stock and farming implements.

March 22nd, Henry Moyer, Penn township, live stock and farming implements.

March 29th, Jonathan Kreamer, live stock, wagons, buggies, and household goods.

—Winter took a fresh start in business on Tuesday morning.

—John W. Foote left Millheim for Harrisburg last week, where he has secured a clerkship in a business house.

—Next Monday is the legal day for the settlement of township and borough accounts.

—Regular monthly meeting of the Millheim B. & Loan Association next Monday evening.

—According to the *Bellefonte Republican* drunkeness is on the increase in that town. Sad enough truly.

—The firm of Frank & Tomlinson is dissolved. See notice in another column.

—The Central Mfg. Co., of Lewisburg, is shipping a large lot of their new mowers to California.

FOR SALE.—Rev. C. P. Deininger offers his valuable property in Millheim at private sale. For particulars inquire of H. K. Luse, on the premises. tf

—Landlord W. S. Musser has again been housed up for the last three or four weeks. Hope he may soon be out again.

—A few mild days last week brought out some fifty of our people to enjoy the genial rays of the sun. Boys, get the quoits ready in good time.

—Mr. Samuel M. Winter, an old and highly respected citizen of Miles township, departed this life at an early hour on Monday morning.

—Gottlieb Haag will have another shooting match for some fine porkers at Pleasant Gap, Thursday and Friday of this week. Marksmen, ho!

—Our borough fathers organized on Monday by electing C. W. Hartman President and R. A. Bumiller Secretary. President Hartman—looks nice on paper.

—Mr. Mitchell A. Musser, son of Abs. Musser, left on Monday for Orangeville, Ill., where he expects to engage in farming. *Mitch* has our best wishes.

—John M. Stover bought the Michael Kreamer farm at Pine Creek, at Trustee's sale, last Saturday, at $68.25 per acre making the gross sum of $9,484.80. The price is thought to be moderate.

—Lucas Brother's store at Howard was robbed the other Sunday night by three men named Chambers, Shoemaker and Swayne. The robbers were caught at Unionville and are now in the Bellefonte Jail.

—If some of our farmer subscribers have more corn than cash, they can settle their subscriptions in corn—and it makes no difference to the printer whether it be for arrears, in advance, or for the current year. tf

—Hon. James Gamble, a prominent jurist of Williamsport, departed this life at his home, Thursday the 22nd ult. Judge Gamble was an ex-member of congress and also for a short time President Judge of this district.

—We see by the report of the stationing committee of Central Penna. Conference that Rev. B. Hengst and Rev. H. A. Benfer will take the places of Rev. P. Weidmeyer and Rev. J. D. Shortess in this district. Space does not permit us to give the full report this week.

—Dr. J. B. Leitzell, of Spring Mills, was around on Monday shaking hands with his friends before leaving for Ridott, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he expects to settle and engage in the practice of medicine in partnership with his son, Dr. Chas. P. Leitzell. They have the JOURNAL'S best wishes.

—The valuable property known as Wolfe's Store, in Brush Valley will be offered at public sale by the administrator of Thomas Wolfe, deceased, Tuesday, March 6th. A fine chance for an active, enterprising business man. Sale to begin at one o'clock sharp, of said day. ts

—J. A. Limbert is really one of the most accommodating and reliable fellows that ever drove a stage. Throughout the year he carries a very large amount of express goods all along the route, and delivers them in person.

Everything is always right and his charges are really moderate. You can safely entrust our business to him. tf

—Our young men are scattering to the four winds. The other day Russ & Cal Stam left for West Union, Iowa, and Edward Musser for Burbank, Ohio. Hope all may do well.

—Mr. Milton I. Jamison writes us from Bureau county, Illinois:

"We had very cold weather here and lots of snow. For several weeks the thermometer ranged from 18 to 30 degrees below zero and some hogs and cattle froze to death."

—Mr. Jacob Kamp, the enterprising dealer in boots & shoes, Lock Haven, informs us by private letter under date of the 3rd inst., that he has made up his mind to stay and follow his business with increased energy. He left for Boston and New York on Monday to lay in a large stock of spring goods, and his many friends and customers will find his assortment very complete and his prices the very lowest.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—The subscriber would respectfully inform his many customers that he is engaged in manufacturing the celebrated KEYSTONE CULTIVATOR, as well as Land Rollers and Farming Implements generally. He uses only the best material and sells at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

9-3t R. B. HARTMAN.

—We never in our life had such a dull and incorrigible pupil as *little* Freddy Kurtz. For weeks we gave him the best kind of lessons in manners, morals, & veracity—to say nothing of the more common English branches—but all to no purpose, we are grieved to say. The fellow is absolutely too conceited and stupid to learn anything and we give him up as an utterly hopeless case—convinced more than ever of what our friend, squire Soandso often says, that "*it is impossible to knit silk purses out of hog's ears.*"

—The hitch in the building of the Buffalo Run Railroad now is the right of way. The company which proposes to build the road was at first led to expect a free right, but it now turns out that some $10,000 will be necessary to liquidate the *damages* along the route. A strong effort is now being made by the citizens of Bellefonte to raise this amount and secure the early success of the enterprise. Lemont is the western terminus of the projected road, and it is to be hoped that it will be built as it would doubtless hasten the extension of the L. & T. road and thus give Penn's Valley the long-desired connection with Bellefonte.

HOW A NEWSPAPER MAY WIN.—For a long time we have not seen so much solid truth compressed into such a small space as is contained in the following which we clip from the columns of our respected neighbor, the *Clinton Democrat*:

A newspaper may win the public heart by honest utterance, by bold, straightforward denunciation of all evils; expression of broad and liberal views on questions of the day, by dignified, candid and manly treatment of enemies, by excluding vulgar and obnoxious reading matter, by presenting news in readable form and by mechanical excellence. Industry, honesty, kindness, taste, genius and skill are the only materials of rightful competition.

—On Saturday night last Miss Emma Yarger, daughter of Mr. John Yarger, of Aaronsburg, was called to her eternal rest. For years she was an invalid and suffered much, particularly during the last year. But she was a christian. Her examplary piety and firm trust in the Saviour enabled her to bear all affliction with true christian fortitude and meekness. She had no greater desire than to be relieved and called up higher.

Her prayer is heard and she is now a happy spirit in the better land.

"Her form is but dust 'neath our feet,
While she is an angel of light."

***

—No matter what you may need in the line of house furniture, whether it be a Parlor Suit, Bed-Room Suit. Sett of Chairs, Rocker, Lounge, or any single article of the more common furniture, you can do as well, both as regards quality and price, in buying from Squire Camp, at Centre Hall, as anywhere else. The people of the valleys sure ly have no good reason to go away from home for good and cheap furniture. 2t

THE DIFFERENCE.—Ever since the world has reached an advanced state of civilization a custom prevails among *gentlemen* that whenever one is shown that he misrepresented another, due retraction and apology are cheerfully made, but blackguards and common liars utterly disregard this time-honored rule. When *they* are tripped up they make no manly reparation for injury done or sought to be done. At best they dodge, evade, shrink and shift, but lie on all the same. And this is just where the editor of the "great and good Reporter" places himself regarding his false charge that we helped to fix up a crooked account of $300 against the state. *That paticular sum seems to haunt his dreams.* We never had anything to do with that matter in any shape or form and Freddy knows it. Just as little did we have any conversation with him regarding the *Watchman* office. All he says on that point is utterly false--has not even the slightest foundation in fact. And as to asking his advice on any matter we pray most earnestly never to be put in such straits as to have occasion to ask advice from suce a nincompoop and blackguard. The JOURNAL is not quite so low as to ask advice of the *Schmutzblatt*.

FLITTING.—There seems to be less flitting this spring in and around town than for some years. This is a good indication showing that more people own the homes in which they live than formerly. But we started out to enumerate the flitters, where they come from and where they go to, as is our custom every spring.

To begin with in Millheim, Andy Walisa goes into John S. Auman's house and Jesse Wert takes his place in Mr. Otto's house. Henry Snyder came from New Berlin and occupies the house of the late John D. Foote, which Mr. Clark left as before stated. J. W. Snook expects to occupy his fine new mansion on Penn Street while J. W. Stover will take up the place thus vacated. Yoney Kreamer moves into Dr. Deshler's house on Penn street and Samuel Frain, late of Harrisburg, takes the First National Hotel. Peter Rarich, of Centre Hall, has rented Samuel Weiser's house opposite backsmith shop. Christ Woodling goes on Mr. Jordan's farm below Aaronsburg, and the house he leaves is rented for the Evangelical preacher. Rev. Shannon moves into P. S Meyer's house, lately vacated by Philip Leitzell. John Long moves on the Stover property above town where A. Huey lives. James Dutweiler moves into D. P. Rishel's house, North street, and a Mr. McCoy takes Dutweiler's place in Lydia Musser's house. Harvey Hauck gets Knarr & Emley's house, North street. Adam Boyer goes on his farm, near Howard, but who gets the toll-gate is not yet decided there being over a dozen candidates. Henry Zerby has rented John Zeigler's farm below Aaronsburg, and Frank Duck takes Zerby's place on the Gephart farm. Conrad Immel gets Mrs. Forster's farm where Wm. Wolf left. Frank Moyer gets Daniel Gentzel's farm, where Immel leaves, and a Mr. Snook, from Sugar Valley, takes Moyer's place on Squire Stover's farm.

Some families are not yet provided for but the above are the latest returns we have.

Der Bensh und der Fritz.

"O wad some Power the gift tie gie us
To see ourse's as others see us;
It wad frae monie a blunder free us!
An' foolish notion."

TETE-A-TETE.

(Concluded.)

S. Last summer, when it was understood that Ben would be a candidate for member of the legislature, Fritzy had some covert fling at him nearly every week. Such terms as *brevet democrat, only live-long demorats should be nominated*, were common in the *Reporter*.

J. By which he plainly showed his personal spite against Ben as well as proved his own Bourbonism.

S. Yes, and his stupidity, inconsistency and hypocrisy besides. In 1872 he advocated the nomination and election of the rank republican Horace Greely, against the live-long democrat Charles O'Conner. In 1878 he bitterly opposed Mr. Meek for Congress, and supported Ex-Gov. Curtin, who up to that time never had pretended to be a democrat. Even last fall he had not a single kind word, either before or after the nomination, for Mr. Hunter, who was a democrat all his life, but lots of fulsome prhise for Mr. Meyer, who had come over from the republican party some years before. These are a few instances out of many which show that Fritz's democracy is more a matter of selfishness and personal likes and dislikes, than of conviction and principle. But then you know, boss, that men who are not overloaded with "*principles*" in a general sense, always make the greatest show and parade of the little they have. The haughty Pharisee who thanked God that he was better than other people, is a marked example of this class.

J. Did you not vote for Greely, Curtin and Meyer, Sam?

S. Certainly I did. Good men, all of them. I am only showing up the beauties and consistency of Fritzy's "rain or shine democracy," as he calls it.

J. Kurtz's democracy is probably good enough for a shift around home, but as a leader and statesman he and his kind are most effectually played out. He might have seen that very plainly last fall. But Bourbons see nothing, learn nothing and unlearn nothing. They seem to be born with a certain amount of knowledge which neither increases nor diminishes in after life. Even the great events of history have no lessons for such, for they passed through the rying times of our great civil war and national transformation without learning or forgetting a single idea. It is well that the democratic party has at last discarded such leadership, otherwise it might as well have made up its mind to be defeated year after year for the next quarter century.

R. What particular good did Freddy do as a member of the legislature? Did he identify himself with any of the great questions of the day?

J. Not that I ever heard of. He seems to have been mostly engaged on local and special laws—those fruitful causes of corruption under the *old* constitution. In the Pamphlet Laws of 1867, page 340, you will find a special law for Centre county, requiring the county treasurer to publish the sales of unseated lands in *all* the county papers. Before that time publication was only required in *two* papers. This is one sample of Kurtz's work.

R. These were good, fat jobs at, that time, worth to each paper at least **$300**, and this gave Fred's projected *Reporter* a good boost from the beginning.

J. Kurtz seems to have a special weakness for $300 jobs.

S. Yes, Fritzy is certainly as good a *moneycrat* as democrat. Besides this he had not the slightest aversion to receiving *presents* while a "member."

R. Sam, you are treading dangerous ground. Do you really know anything that Freddy took presents?

S. Not much—only what one of his *nearest* relatives told me not long ago.

J. Presumably he *honestly earned* all he got.

S. Likely—enough to buy a farm and start "the great and good *Reporter*." It is an open secret that Fritzy was in but moderate circumstances *before* he played statesman, but quite *well fixed after* that time.

J. Then why is he not satisfied and permits Ben to eat his daily bread—his *ponhoss, sausages* and *snitz* in peace?

R. An avaricious disposition robs its possessor as well as others of all "Gemuethlichkeit." Such persons will never get enough.

S. I am really getting tired of *sausages, ponhoss* and *snitz*. Ben's neighbors tell me that he is liberal to a fault, and *gives* more presents by many hundred per cent. throughout the year than he gets.

J. A weakness Kurtz never was afflicted with.

S. And never will be. But I will just give one more of Fritzy's covert flings at Ben, last summer. In the *Reporter* of Oct. 5th, last, you can read the following:

——The Bellefonte Presbyterians talk of erecting a $10,000 Sunday school building. That's all right if *they* can pay for it. There is getting to be a mania to build religious structures far beyond the means and wants of the localities interested, and then running all over the land and asking others to pay for it—this is all wrong, with an occasional exception, and those kind of solicitations are getting so plentiful as to become a burden and a bore.

J. That was certainly a very *liberal* effusion for such a "great and good" paper to make, but I do not see how it affects Ben. Explain yourself, Sam.

S. That squib was no more intended for the Bellefonte Presbyterians than for the Sandwich Islanders. Fritzy knows that "*they* can pay for" half a dozen $10,000 buildings and buy out the "great and good *Reporter*" besides. Ben was engaged all last summer, and very successfully, in soliciting funds for the Millheim church, and Freddy must needs vent his spleen at Ben and Millheim in other forms than political.

J. You may be more than half right, Sam, and I honestly confess I have not seen such a narrow-minded, illiberal, contracted and bigoted little item in any paper this long time.

S. You're right, boss. There is not a liberal streak, however faint, in the *little* article, but it is in exact harmony with the sentiments and practice of the illustrious author. But what do you think of Freddy's position on the prohibitory amendment?

J. Well, he is opposed to that, *squarely* as I see by the *Reporter* of Feb. 15th. I have no fault to find with Kurtz for opposing the amendment, but I don't like the sneering style in which he speaks of the friends of the measure. He chuckles that "it is conceded on all sides that the amendment proposition is killed"—of which not everybody is quite so sure as he seems to be—and then he adds further on: "*The amendment agitators are in a very unhappy condition and have fairly been caught 'between the devil and the deep sea.'*"

R. That reads exactly like the old "*Schmutzblatt*" language.

S. Yes, but here is quite a different specimen of temperance literature. In the printed minutes of Central Penna. Synod, which met in Lewistown last September, and of which Kurtz was a member, on page 27 you can read the following:

Committee No. 18.—Temperance.

WHEREAS, In view of the widespread evils of intemperance, an effort is now being made to amend the Constitution of this State so as to forever prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for scientific, mechanical, and medicinal purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the efforts of the Prohibitional amendment Society to have this question submitted to a vote of the people.

A. H. SPANGLER,
F. KURTZ,
S. E. FURST.

Adopted.

J. Why that's *consistency* with a vengeance.

S. No boss, it is double-dealing and hypocrisy of the basest kind. But that's Fritzy for you—either in politics or in morals.

J. Sam you are very plain and harsh; your language borders on rudeness.

S. Boss, you know I generally take the *near cut*. There is power and force in plain truth.

J. There is yet one point, Mr. Reporter, on which I am anxious to have a little light. In the *Reporter* of Feb. 1st, Kurtz intimates that Ben wrote to a Mr. Rowell in New York and interfered with the *Reporter's* business. Who is Mr. Rowell and what is there in Kurtz's charge? The *Reporter's* statement is so vague that I can make nothing definite out of it.

R. The Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, publish the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY annually. It contains a list of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States and territories, the circulation or pretended circulation of each, the place where published, etc. There are a number of similar works published but the AMERICAN is the acknowledged standard.

J. Well?

R. Some time in November Ben wrote to the publishers, claiming a higher rating of "circulation"—from "K" which means 500, to "K1" exceeding 500. The Rowells wrote back, stating that they were a little particular in such things and asked to be informed on what grounds the JOURNAL claimed an increased rating. Ben replied that he would furnish a complete list of subscribers verified on oath, if necessary, and at the same time drew attention to some ugly crookedness in the *Reporter's* card, as published in the DIRECTORY of 1880. This is about the amount of it.

J. No doubt the Rowells rapped Kurtz on the knuckles, and that's what makes him mad.

S. But when Fritzy said in his *Reporter*, some two years ago, that the circulation of your paper was about 225, *estimated by weight*, the JOURNAL took the studied insult in silence.

R. As well as many other flings, before that time and since.

J. What is the *Reporter's* advertisement in Rowell's book for 1880, have you a copy with you?

R. Yes—here it is:

CENTRE HALL, *Centre Co.*, 800± pop., on Lewisburg, Centre & Tyrone Rd., and on turnpike road from Bellefonte to Lewistown, 75m. N. W. of Harrisburg.

CENTRE REPORTER; Thursdays; democratic; four pages, size 28x44; subscription $2; established 1868; Fred. Kurtz, editor and publisher; circulation 1 1. *Official paper and largest in the county.*

J. What a strange mixture of truth and falsehood.

S. I call it a good specimen of first class lying. Why just look at it. Fritzy says that Centre Hall has a population of 800, while the official census of the same year makes it only 350. Here he lies to the extent of over *one hundred per cent*, and that without the slightest pretext or excuse. The statement "On the L. C. & Tyrone Rd." is equally false, for all know that Spring Mills, six miles distant, is the nearest railroad point to Centre Hall.

R. But Freddy's claim that the "great and good *Reporter*" is an "official" paper is just a little too funny for anything. I doubt whether one other of the thousands of *local* papers published in the United States would set up such a pompous and ridiculous pretension.

J. That is simply too absurd to talk about. But why cannot newspaper men act honestly in this matter? I am confident that such a policy would pay best in the long run.

R. Exactly so. We have made it a rule from the beginning not to misrepresent the "circulation" of the JOURNAL under any circumstances. Our books and lists are open for the inspection of advertisers and patrons—of all who come on business at any time.

S. Judge, is there not a rule of evidence that when a witness is guilty of falsehood on a point his entire statement is discredited?

J. Yes, I believe so.

S. Then nothing that Fritzy says about the big circulation of the *Reporter* is fairly entitled to credence.

R. And what he says about the "circulation" of others to just as little.

J. Kurtz seems to be severely afflicted with "circulation" on the brain. The malady seems to affect his meagre veracity very materially.

S. Yes, and all the advertisements he gets on the strength of such statements as he publishes in Rowell's Directory are but little short of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

R. It is growing late and I must leave for home. Obliged to you, Sam, for attending the horse. Good day to you all.

S. Nothing at all. Shall be glad to do the same over again.

J. Yes. Mr. Reporter, whenever you can leave your work for a day we shall be happy to entertain you. My respects to Ben.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of J. P. Hubler, near Rebersburg, Michael Hetzel, aged 56 years, 4 months and some days.

On the 14th ult., in Potter township, John Heimbach, aged 81 years, 5 months and 29 days.

On the 3rd inst., at Aaronsburg, Miss Emma Adora Yarger, aged 21 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old,	1.08
" new, No. 2	1.05
" No. 3	85
Corn	60
Rye	70
Oats White	45
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25.75
Salt, per Bbl	1.50
Plaster, ground	2.50
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	65
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	8.50
Butter	22
Hams	15
Sides	10
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	20
Potatoes	60
Lard	14
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.25
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut "	5.00
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.40

A. HARTER,
Auctioneer,
MILLHEIM, PA.

W. J. SPRINGER,
Fashionable Barber,
Next Door to JOURNAL Store, Main Street,
MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. D. H. MINGLE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on Main Street,
MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,
Practical Dentist,
Office opposite the Millheim Banking House,
MAIN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

ADAM HOY,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Orphans' Court Business a Speciality.

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Practices in all the courts of Centre county. Special attention to Collections. Consultations in German or English.

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ALEXANDER & BOWER,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

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BEAVER & GEPHART,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, two doors east of the office occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN,
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Room on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the city.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND JAY STREETS,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT
The Millheim Journal Office.
Prompt and fine work at reasonable rates.

CENTRE HALL, PENNA.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
This week at
W. R. CAMP'S
in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Spring Beds,
Matresses, &c.
CENTRE HALL, PENNA.

B. HARRIS,

224 MARKET STREET,

LEWISBURG, PENNA

Our Stock is now complete in all its departments and we are receiving New Goods every day throughout the season.

ALL THE LEADING SHADES IN

HATS & BONNETS,
TRIMMED UNTRIMMED
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. FOR LINE OF

Ladies' Ready-made Ulsters, Dolmans, Coats and Jackets cannot be excelled. Coat and Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Silks, Satins, Lace and Linen Collars, Jet Combs, Real Hair Goods, Jewelry and other Fancy Goods, at

PRICES that will bear COMPETITION.

WE WILL NOT ADD MORE, BUT SIMPLY SAY THAT YOU WILL FIND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN OUR LINE, AND THAT WE

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Respectfully,

B. HARRIS,

Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a Healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

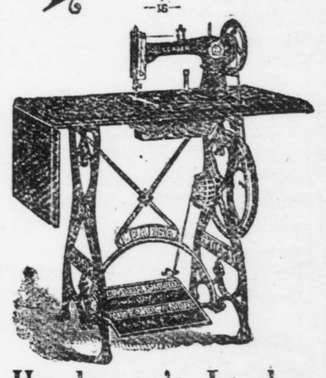
Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

THE WORLD'S LEADER



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IT IS NOT ONLY THE BEST-MADE, BUT IT IS THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING, QUIETEST AND SIMPLEST IN THE MARKET.

IT IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP AND PRINCIPLE.

OUR MOTTO.

PROTECTION TO DEALERS;
MAINTENANCE OF GOOD RETAIL PRICES;
NO PROMISCUOUS SCATTERING OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Agents WANTED.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
The Leader Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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SIX TIMES CHEAPER THAN GAS. By long Experience we are enabled to make the BEST STUDENT LAMP MADE, and the ONLY one that raises and lowers the wick as shown in cut. Fully covered by letters patent. Price, Nickel Plated, $3.00. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

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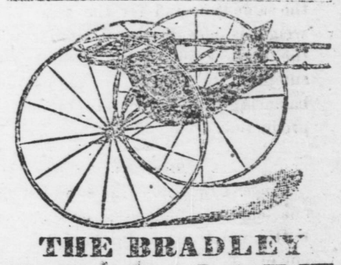

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Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.

ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 3 OR PARK CART.

THREE STYLES,

Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $80.

First-Class in every respect, and everybody likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List.

BRADLEY & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

The Tempering of the Cream.

The tempering of cream is one of the most important operations in butter making. This is especially true in cold weather. The different parts of cream are affected differently by heat. A can of cream may be placed in a kettle of hot water and heated till the thermometer indicates sixty-two to sixty-five degrees without having heated the butter globules in the cream at all. This will not ordinarily be the case, it is true, but it is liable to be, and it is approximately so in all cases where the heating is rapid. Cream should be kept warm for several hours before churning that it may become warmed through. Or, if it is necessary to temper it hastily, it should be raised considerably about the churning temperature and suffered to fall back, which it will do in a short time.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Flat Culture for Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: Several years ago I became a convert to flat culture for potatoes, and every season convinces me that this mode is preferable to the forming of hills around the plants. This season, being a very moist one in this section, fully demonstrated with me that in moist as well as dry seasons flat culture is the better of the two. Just across the fence from my potato patch was a field of my neighbor's, of about four acres, planted about ten days before mine. The ground is alike on both patches—clayey loam. My neighbor manured more liberally than I did. He adopted the hill method of culture, and I the flat method. In the early part of the season his made a much more vigorous growth than mine; in fact the foliage in his field covered the ground before mine had begun to grow. As the season advanced mine gained in growth upon his and maintained greener foilage longer. His ripened about a week ahead of mine, but while his crop averaged 180 bushels to the acre, mine averaged 250 bushels to the acre. There was seventy bushels different upon soil similar, his having the advantage of more manure than mine. I consider that flat culture requires less labor than hilling, produces heavier crops, and the quality is just as good, with all other conditions the same.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A Missouri sheep grower advises breeding from polled rams. The animals, he says, fight less, and are never fly-blown around the horns, are more conveniently sheared, keep easier and grow larger. This is his opinion after nine years' experience.

Open ditches are a relic of the past. Drain tile not only carries off the water effectually, but enables the fields to be cultivated without the necessity of building crossings over ditches. Ditches get filled up, and become the harbor for weeds, insects, mice and other vermin.

Oatmeal is said to be excellent for calves, and some are successful in feeding wheat shorts, but both are usually too coarse to be drunk with safety with milk. They should be fed dry; then there will be little danger from overeating, which is not the case if given in the milk.

An eminent horseman gives it as his experience, after twenty years of trial, that a tired horse can be best refreshed and strengthened by giving him a quart of oatmeal stirred in a pail of water. This fits its stomach for a stronger food, slakes its thirst, and is indefinitely better than pure water.

Poultry manure is nearly equal to guano, and the value of the quantity annually derived from a single fowl is about fifty cents, fully one-half the cost of the feed. Five hens will make one barrel of manure, and on farms where large numbers of poultry are kept, this importance of the fact should not be overlooked. Every ounce should be saved.

The *Farmers' Review* says: On given amounts of food the sheep produces for the same weight of dry food nearly twice as much manure as the pig, while the ox produces even more than the sheep. The difference is due to the less digestible character of the food supplied to the sheep and ox. The quantity of manure produced during the same time and for the same body weight is, however, very similar with the three animals, the greater consumption of food by the pig counterbalancing the lower rate of manure production.

Receipts.

Ginger Crackers.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one tea-spoonful of cloves and one of ginger. Boil all the ingredients. Sift a tea-spoonful of baking soda into flour enough to make a stiff dough; pour the boiling liquid over the flour, stirring all the time. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

Italian Salad.—An Italian salad may be made at any time of the year of any vegetable that is in season, or a suitable mixture of cooked vegetables may be taken for it. If lettuces and endive are used for it, let them be dried perfectly before being used. Shred the lettuce finely, and toss it lightly with Tarragon vinegar and salt. Place it on a dish that has been made as cool as possible with a dozen filleted anchovies rolled in parsley and a tea-spoonful of capers. Just before serving, toss the salad lightly with a quarter of a pint of mayonnaise, garnish with boiled beet-root cut into strips, and four hard-boiled eggs cut into quarters. Crown the whole with stoned olives and serve.

Household Hints.

Oil-cloth may be kept bright when almost worn out if, after washing it, you take a flannel cloth and dip a corner of it in kerosene, and rub the oil cloth with it. Of course, a very little oil goes a great way, and care must be taken not to use too much.

An exchange says: Some one may wish to know how to wash a linen duster, in such a way that it will not look faded. An old colored linen duster should always be washed in lukewarm water. If there are any grease spots use a little hard soap, or better still, remove them with benzine. Rinse thoroughly in water in which a third of a cup of salt has been dissolved; the last water must be blue and a small handful of starch put in. As soon as the duster is dry take it down, so that the wind will not blow the starch out. If damped with warm water it will soon be ready to iron.

What to Eat.

As a general principle it may be laid down that meat, fish or poultry in a state of decay cannot be eaten with safety, since symptoms of irritant poisoning have so frequently arisen from this cause. But a little consideration will show us the impossibility of drawing a hard and fast line upon this point. We relish venison which has partially undergone decay, while we at once reject beef or mutton in a similar condition. Again, poultry to be palatable, must be fresh, yet we do not scruple to eat game which is far advanced in decomposition.

There is no doubt that in many cases we are guided by our palates in determining what food is wholesome for us; for while many of us eat mouldy cheese a Chinaman will swallow bad eggs, and some races enjoy fish which we should consider putrid. Even as regards oysters, which are generally relished in proportion to their freshness, it is sometimes a matter of taste. For example, if is recorded of the first monarch of the House of Hanover that he objected to the English native oyster as deficient in flavor. It was privately suggested by a shrewd courtier that the native oyster should be allowed to become somewhat stale before being brought to a royal table. The king at once recognized the flavor which had always pleased him so much at Herrenhausen, and gave orders that in the future he should always be supplied from that particular bed—a thing easily accomplished under the circumstances.

The absence of evil consequences after eating food which has undergone a certain amount of decay is doubtless due in many cases to the completeness of the cooking process; but this does not militate against the general rule that food in any stage of decay is unwholesome and should be avoided. Of late years there have been many cases of poisonous symptoms arising from the use of canned meats. The cause appears mainly to have been improper methods of canning, or the use of meat that was tainted before being canned. An examination of the outside of the can is our only available guide as regards this class of article. The head of the can should be slightly concave, whereas if it be convex it shows that decomposition has already commenced within the can. Sometimes through careless soldering the preserved articles become contaminated with lead, and poisoning by this substance is the result.

A Forgotten Duel.

The tearing down of an antiquated house at St. Augustine, Fla., brought to light a rusty sword. To it is attached a story. Eighty years ago, at a grand ball given by the Spanish gentleman who lived in the house, two officers came to high words over the attention paid by them to a beautiful lady present. They repaired to the street and fought a duel with swords. One man fell dead. The other threw away his weapon and fled. A little child who had been a witness of the encounter, picked up the sword and carried it into the house. It was hidden that at least one evidence of the bloody deed might be concealed. Long after the story of the crime had been forgotten, the finding of the blood-stained blade calls it anew to mind.

A Clean Steal.

London is unquestionably the greatest theater in the world for the perpetration of acts of eccentric criminality, and among them there has probably never been a queerer case than has recently been developed by the recent apprehension of an offender for the heretofore unheard-of crime of stealing baths. The individual in question would lay plans in regular burglar style for breaking into houses, always selecting the mansion where he knew the surroundings to be luxurious. Having succeeded in effecting an entrance, he would proceed to the bathroom, where he would indulge in the luxury of a thorough cleansing, and, although he never carried away any valuables, he may be said to have generally succeeded in making a clean steal.

THE NEWS.

The loss by the fire at Lynchburg, Va., will foot up $120,000. About 200,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 150,000 pounds of leaf were burned, as well as the machinery and the factories. Myers Bros. & Co. are insured for $66,500.

The Legislature of Florida has passed a law allowing *bona fide* actual settlers to purchase land of the State at twenty-five cents per acre. Some of the large land owners do not approve of the bill. They say it will have a tendency to depreciate the value of lands, and they contend that if Florida lands are not worth $1 25 per acre they are worth nothing.

At Paris, Ky., the following buildings have been burned: Davis & Lyle, drugs; the Western Union Telegraph office; Croxton, notions; John F. Nesbit, grocery; N. Krimer, saddlery; J. Neal, saloon; Walter Clark, livery stable, and Davis & Ryan, grocery; loss from $75 000 to $100,000.

A Shawneetown, Ills., special says: "The worst is over here. The town is an awful scenes of desolation. Great gaps are left by the houses swept away. In one place four solid blocks of dwellings have entirely disappeared. The Presbyterian Church floated away a mile. Several mills and business houses are entirely gone, and the principal merchant in Blackburn, Ky., has his stock of $12 000 worth of dry goods on a barge tied to a tree. The village of Blackburn and Raleigh, Ky., have both been nearly wiped out. Over a hundred houses in these places are gone. At Columbus, Ky., over ten feet of water is spread over the town, and fills nearly all the stores.

Newport, R. I., has been considerably shook up by an earthquake. At the torpedo station, the shock was taken for an explosion by the officers. A meteror followed the shock which caused consternation.

A prospector, who has just returned from the Kootenay (B. C.) district brings a specimen of lead and silver ore of marvelous richness and nearly pure. He says the mines are of vast extent, and he estimated that in one location there are 250,000 tons of ore in sight. The value of the mines at present discovered is $50,000,000. One seam is 100 feet thick. He tells of great veins of pure copper visible in the hillsides.

Jim Elliott, the pugilist, was killed in Chicago, by a sporting man named Dunn.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, republican, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ferry in the United States Senate.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The distress among the people of Loughrea is reported as alarming.

Frank Byrne, wanted in Ireland, was before the public prosecutor in Paris yesterday, and denied he was guilty of assassination. The radicals in Paris are angry at Byrne's arrest.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday had an interview with President Grevy in Paris.

The socialistic troubles in Andalusia, Spain, have led to the discovery of a secret order called the Black Hand.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Parnell has written the president of the land league of America, to saying that he may soon visit the United States.

The London papers comment upon the proposed extradition of Sheridan, generally opposing it.

Three hundred women will leave Limerick to work in a cotton factory in New Hampshire.

The anarchists in Spain threaten to stir up a general strike of laborers to prevent the gathering of the crops.

The Netherlands ministry have tendered their resignation.

In the French Senate yesterday General Thibaudin said the presence of the princes in the army was unconstitutional.

Forty-Seventh Congress.

SENATE.

The United States Senate adopted a resolution instructing its conference committee on the tariff to withdraw in case the House conferees are limited by the instructions from the House. The bill to give increased pensions to disabled soldiers was then taken up, debated at length and passed.

In the Senate some time was taken up in completing the conference committee on the tariff bill. After the appointment of Messrs. McDill and Mahone in place of Senators Bayard and Beck, the Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to, as was also the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

In the House Messrs. Randall, Morrison and Tucker successively declined to serve on the tariff conference. Mr. Speer, of Georgia, was then appointed. The river and harbor bill was taken up, and Mr. McLane spoke strongly in support of it. The consideration of the bill was concluded in committee, when the House took a recess. At the evening session the House considered the river and harbor bill in committee of the whole, but made but little progress.

In the House the conference report on the Fortification bill was adopted. The bill appropriates $670,000. The Deficiency bill was amended and passed. In a discussion on the river and harbor bill, Mr. Van Vorhis, by implication, called Mr. Page a gambler and cut-throat. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, moved for the expulsion of Van Voorhis. The latter apologized, and Mr. McLane withdrew his resolution. Mr. Herbert then offered a resolution censuring Mr. Van Vorhis, which was lost by a vote of 66 to 78. The river and harbor bill was then reported to the House from the committee of the whole and passed, yeas 112, nays 90.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—City Mills extra..	$4 62	@ 5 75
WHEAT—Southern Fultz..	1 23	@ 1 26
CORN—Southern white....	70	@ 71
Do yellow.....	60	@ 64
RYE—Good.....	70	@ 75
OATS—Maryland.....	50	@ 53
COTTON—Middling.....	10	@ 10⅛
Good ordinary.....	8¾	@ 8⅞
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timothy	17 00	@20 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	8 00	@ 9 00
BUTTER—Western prime.	33	@ 35
West Virginia.....	20	@ 21
CHEESE—New York State choice.....	13¼	@ 14¼
Western prime.....	12¼	@ 13¾
EGGS.....	20	@ 21
CATTLE.....	3 00	@ 5 75
SWINE—.....	8	@ 9
SHEEP AND LAMBS....	3½	@ 5
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior	1 50	@ 2 00
Good common.....	3 00	@ 4 50
Middling.....	6 00	@ 8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50	@10 00
Fancy.....	10 00	@14 00
NEW YORK.		
COTTON—Middling upland	10	@ 10⅛
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.....	4 75	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 23	@ 1 28
RYE—State.....	73	@ 74
CORN—Southern Yellow...	67	@ 75
OATS—White State.....	51	@ 53
BUTTER—State.....	22	@ 30
CHEESE—State.....	9	@ 11
EGGS.....	24	@ 28
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penna. fancy....	6 12	@ 6 40
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.....	1 26	@ 1 27
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	70	@ 73
CORN—Southern yellow...	65	@ 68
OATS.....	55	@ 56
BUTTER—State.....	27	@ 28
CHEESE—N. Y. factory...	8	@ 12
EGGS State.....	23	@ 25

Farming in Japan.

Agriculture in Japan is the chief industry, and peculiar. Field farming has always been unknown; the tillage is really gardening, of the most thorough character, on garden farms averaging half an acre in size, one half the entire population being farmers. Much of the land bears winter as well as summer crops, the thoroughness of spade or mattock cultivation and the careful fertilizing yielding larger returns and preserving the vigor of the soil better than the more superficial Western methods; irrigation is universally practiced also, although the annual rainfall is greater than on the regions of largest precipitation in this country. The fee of the land, once in the feudal lord, is now held by the farmer. The Japanese arch pelago extends over fifteen degrees of latitude, and the cultivated acres range from the sea level to 10,000 feet altitude. Of the 50,000,000 acres of tillable land, less than one-fourth is as yet under cultivation, owing to the lack of roads, most of the carrying being still performed by "packing" on the backs of mules and men. But the cultivated area is extending and will extend further with the increase of roads and external commerce. Grazing is still to come. Animal food has been prohibited by poverty and religious tenets; horses and cattle have been very few, vegetables and fish having been the sole food; woolen clothing was formerly unknown. Hence the farmyard, as a fertilizer, has been wholly wanting, night soil having been the principal reliance; the introduction of other fertilizers and of farm stock will, of course, work a revolution. The great staple of the country is rice, employing more than half the tilled area in summer; the alluvial and lowland spots average forty bushels per acre, and sometimes go up as high as sixty and seventy. Wheat, of the variety known here as winter, is grown everywhere, yielding twenty bushels per acre; it is grown in furrows, cultivated by the mattock, cut by a hand knife, threshed by the flail, winnowed by hand and "packed" in sacks; ground in the most ancient of hand-mills, it is eaten in the form of unfermented cakes. An unsuccessful attempt was once made to export it. Barley is more important than wheat, and is grown and used in much the same way. Sugar is produced from Chinese sorghum; the crop is about 65,000,000 pounds, about half of the entire consumption. Tobacco is also an important product, and $217,000 worth was exported in 1880. Beans, peas and other leguminous plants, more than forty varieties in all, are a specially important class of food in Japan. Chestnuts are also largely eaten. The Irish potato is grown only near the open ports for foreign consumption, but there are five varieties of the sweet potato, and they are very cheap. The onion, parsnip, carrot and turnip are staple foods; lily bulbs are grown in several varieties and eaten, and a miscellaneous variety of other vegetables is grown on land which also yields a rice crop in summer and a cereal crop in winter, the common practice being to sow other things "between," as pumpkins are sown with us. The importance of tea as a Japanese crop is well known. Flax is not grown in the country. Hemp of uncommonly good quality is produced, but its importance is lessened by the imperfection of the methods of cleaning it from resinous matter. The mulberry is extending its area. There is, of course, room for foreign tools and methods, but the thoroughness of the existing land tillage is proved by the results. With the mattock (or broad-edged pick) alone the soil is pulverized until not a lump is left, and with the little old Chinese plow the soil is gone over four to eight times. The farmer is seen plowing with his cow for the eighth time in the year; he works composts in, and gives his growing crops three to ten liquid applications at their roots. One acre is said to have yielded seventy bushels of rice, with three and one-half tons of straw, and its owner was then preparing it for a winter crop of not less size.

Bogus Butter and Cheese.

It is not probable that counterfeit meats will ever be produced, but most other articles of food can be imitated. Imitation butter is too well known to need mention. Imitation lard, made of cocoanut oil, is a recent invention, and a few months ago an Englishman wrote to his country paper a letter furiously arraigning the unprincipled proprietors of an American creamery for flooding his home market with cheese made from lard and oleomargarine. He had captured one of their confidential circulars and quoted the following paragraph to show the enormity of their offense:

"You will be able to judge of what can be done with the bluest kind of skimmed milk when treated with lard or with oleomargarine at the rate of one and a half pounds to the one hundred of milk. You will be able also to compare the quality and flavor of the lard cheese with that made with oleomargarine. Four pounds and upward of butter were taken from one hundred pounds of milk before treating it with lard, and the same as to the specimen treated with oleomargarine."

Milk is rarely imitated out and out, though it is sometimes thickened with calves' brains and occasionally thinned with water; but ice-cream is a favorite subject of the imitator's genius. The basis of a great deal of the cheaper kind is either gelatine or olive butter, which is thickened with corn-starch, sweetened with glucose and flavored with the appropriate others.—*Philadelphia Times.*

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland Co., Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequaled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—*Tappahannock, (Va.,) Tide Water Index.*

A Brooklyn school-girl, aged thirteen in reply to the question, "Which three inhabitants of the world have been most spoken and written about?" took the prize with this answer: "Jesus Christ, Shakspeare, Napoleon."

ELDER MOSE KITE.

His Half-Breadth Escapes from Seen and Unseen Foes.

Troy Kansas Chief, January 18, 1883.

Most of our older citizens well remember Mose Kite (who lived in Petersburg Bottom), the hero of our State's early political history; who was of stalwart build and powerful physique; who in 1858 led a colony of our people to Pike's Peak; who fought the Indians on the plains and was shot through the body; who on his return here after the rebellion was converted and baptized by Elder Henshall, of the Christian Church at Petersburg Bottom, and became a revival preacher of celebrity all through this section. They will also recall the fact that, attacked with consumption and reduced to a skeleton, he was obliged to remove to the Rockies in the hope of saving his life. None thought he would succeed. Last fall, however, the editor of this paper met him at the head of the Republican river, bigger and more robust than ever. "Why, I thought you had died of consumption long, long ago, Elder?"

"Me? I never had consumption, man; though people thought that was what ailed me, and I thought so myself. But the doctors had sent me on a wild goose chase after a dozen other diseases, just as fatal, and this was the wildest one of all."

The good Elder then recounted to us, in a charming vein, his many adventures in the rough and ready life he had led, "but," he said, "remarkable as you may think my warlike life has been, I have a much more interesting story to tell you."

"You know what a rough, noisy fellow I used to be; and I could stand any hardship. Why, on a wager, I have knocked down an ox and a mule with my fist. I have fought ruffians, border outlaws and Indians; but I was

DOGGED FOR YEARS

by a more dangerous unseen enemy that was ever getting me more completely in his clutches. I was shot by an Indian in a fight on the plains, but that wound healed readily and gave me but little trouble. After I returned to Kansas and commenced preaching, I first began to give way. I had a dull feeling, accompanied with a pain in the right side. Dr. Butler, our family physician, said my liver was out of order, caused by the malaria of the bottoms. I had always had an appetite like an ostrich, but my digestion became seriously impaired. While on the circuit preaching, I consulted a doctor, who said I had dyspepsia. After that, distressing palpitation of the heart followed, and the physician said this was caused by my indigestion and diseased liver, which would probably terminate fatally. Sometimes I had a ravenous appetite, at others none at all. I was feverish and then chilly. My food seemed to do me no good. A specialist told me I had a tape worm! Then I was troubled with unusual quantities of water and a frequent desire to urinate, which was done with difficulty and great pain. The specialist said I had a touch of the gravel, caused by the use of the alkaline water of the plains. I then began to suffer severe pains in the loins and the small of the back, accompanied with sudden attacks of dizziness, during which I had to sit or lie down, to avoid falling. I was forced to abandon

TRAVELING AND PREACHING,

because I could no longer ride on horseback, or trust myself out alone. I began to be seriously alarmed, and sought the advice of the most noted physician within reach. He said that my frequent horseback riding had jolted and jarred me until the old Indian wound, which had injured my kidneys, had become inflamed. He treated me with medicines and electricity also, but gave me no permanent benefit. My painful symptoms all returned. I began to cough, got very thin and my legs were disagreeably numb. I began to despair. At each attempt to cure, my ailments became worse, with new symptoms. I next consulted a celebrated physician from the East, who, after thumping and examining me, stated that I was in an advanced stage of consumption and threatened with diabetes and paralysis! He thought I might possibly prolong my life for a year or two, by seeking a higher and drier climate. This was my condition when the people in your part of the country last saw me.

Then I started for the Rockies but liked this country, and settled here. At first the change helped me, but about three years ago the benefit ceased. Then I failed so rapidly that I could be out of bed only part of each day. All my old symptoms returned. At this crisis, a party of Eastern gentlemen,

ON A BUFFALO HUNT,

made my house their headquarters. In the party was a Dr. Wakefield, who informed me that I had a bad case of incurable Bright's Disease, and gave me a preparation which might, he said, ease me for a few weeks or months, but that was the best that could be done. Around the bottle was a newspaper. Now a newspaper was a rarity in our home, and I sat in my chair looking it over when my eye providentially fell upon an article relating a most wonderful cure of Bright's disease—the very malady that was killing me—by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (of Rochester, N. Y.). Convinced that further delay would be fatal, and everything else failing, the next morning I dispatched one of my boys to the nearest railroad station, many miles distant, to obtain a bottle of the Safe Cure. The druggist said the demand for the Cure was so great he could not keep it in stock, and he had to send to Kansas City for more. It was more than a week before it arrived, and I was daily getting weaker. But it came at last, and I at once began to take it. When I told Dr. Wakefield what I was taking, he gave me a look, half of scorn, half of pity, as much as to say,

'POOR FELLOW!

he is putting his trust in a humbug.' Nevertheless I persevered, and for the past year and a half I have been as stout and rugged as I ever was in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, slew my adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet once more. I have commenced preaching again; for I look upon the circumstances and manner of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence are my services due. That is my story. I think it is as good as a romance, and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

London's grand new Roman Catholic cathedral, to cost $1,250,000, is to be begun in the spring.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

Two-thirds of the 19,000 inhabitants of Jaffa go barefoot the year round, dress like the Phillistines of old and do not yet know the decent use of a pocket handkerchief.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

The man who professes to hold newspapers in contempt is the first one to look in the morning journal to see if his arrival has been chronicled.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment, address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Prince Napoleon is accused, among other things, of being always blessed with a remarkable appetite.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris expositions. Sold everywhere.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is about 400 years old. Every prophecy has been fulfilled except the end of the world. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

"Buchu-Paiba."

This Quick, complete cure, annoying Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

GET LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Have you seen the Chrolithion collars and cuffs? Something new. Ask for them.

Lost Faith in Physicians.

Why is it that so many persons use proprietary medicines, or patent medicines, as they are commonly called? Is it because people lose faith in physicians? There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions made by incompetent physicians. Take Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by leading professional men as well as by eminent physicians and others.

SCEPTICISM FLIES

Before fact like thistle-down before the wind. W. A. Wilson, corner Huntingdon and Charles-street avenues, Baltimore, Md., suffered two years from consumption, using $2,000 worth of medicine without relief. He says: "Last June I commenced using New Life. My cough has stopped, I sleep well and have a good appetite. I heartily recommend it to sufferers." Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents.

France stands tenth among postal nations in the proportion of postoffices to the number of inhabitants.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.,
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[From the Boston *Globe.*]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

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